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SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT concerning certain FISHERIES of the United States, and for the Regulation and Government of the Fishermen employed therein.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the allowance now made upon the exportation of dried fish of the fisheries of the United States, in lieu of a drawback of the duties paid on the salt used in preserving the same, shall cease on all dried fish exported after the tenth day of June next; and as a commutation and equivalent therefor, there shall be afterwards paid on the last day of December annually, to the owner of every vessel, or his agent, by the collector of the district where such vessel may belong, that shall be qualified agreeably to law, for carrying on the bank and other cod fisheries, and that shall actually have been employed therein at sea for the term of four months at the least, of the fishing season next preceding, which season is accounted to be from the last day of February to the last day of November in every year, for each and every ton of such vessel's burthen, according to her admeasurement as licensed or enrolled—if of twenty tons and not exceeding thirty tons, one and an half dollar, and if above thirty tons, two and an half dollars; of which allowance aforesaid, three eighth parts shall accrue and belong to the owner of such fishing vessel, and the other five eighths thereof shall be divided by him, his agent or lawful representative, to and among the several fishermen who shall have been employed in such vessel during the season aforesaid, or a part thereof, as the case may be, in such proportions as the fish they shall respectively have taken may bear to the whole quantity of fish taken on board such vessel during such season: Provided, That the allowance aforesaid on any one vessel for one season, shall not exceed one hundred and seventy dollars.

And be it further enacted, That on the last day of December annually, as aforesaid, there shall also be paid to the owner of every fishing boat or vessel of more than five tons, and less than twenty tons, or to his agent or lawful representative, by the collector of the district where such boat or vessel may belong, the sum of one dollar upon every ton admeasurement of such boat or vessel; which allowance shall be accounted for as part of the proceeds of the fares of said boat or vessel, and shall accordingly be so divided among all persons interested therein: Provided however, That this allowance shall be made only to such boats or vessels as shall have actually been employed at sea in the cod fishery, for the term of four months at the least, of the preceding season: And provided also, That such boat or vessel shall have landed in the course of said preceding season, a quantity of fish not less than twelve quintals for every ton of her admeasurement; the said quantity of fish to be ascertained when dried and cured fit for exportation, and according to the weight thereof, as the same shall weigh at the time of delivery when actually sold; which account of the weight, with the original adjustment and settlement of the fare or fares among the owners and fishermen, together with a written account of the length, breadth and depth of said boat or vessel, and the time she has actually been employed in the fishery in the preceding season, shall in all cases be produced and sworn or affirmed to, before the said collector of the district, in order to entitle the owner, his agent or lawful representative, to receive the allowance aforesaid. And if at any time within one year after payment of such allowance, it shall appear that any fraud or deceit has been practised in obtaining the same, the boat or vessel upon which such allowance shall have been paid, if found within the district aforesaid, shall be forfeited: otherwise the owner or owners having practised such fraud or deceit, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; to be sued for, recovered and appropriated in like manner as forfeitures and penalties are to be sued for, recovered and appropriated for any breach of an act, entitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels."

And be it further enacted, That the owner or owners of every fishing vessel of twenty tons and upwards, his or their agent or lawful representative, shall previous to receiving the allowance which is provided for in this act, produce to the collector who is authorized to pay the same, the original agreement or agreements which may have been made with the fishermen employed on board such vessel, as is herein before required, and also a certificate to be by him or them subscribed, therein mentioning the particular days on which such vessel sailed and returned on the several voyages or fares, she may have made in the preceding fishing season, to the truth of which they shall swear or affirm before the collector aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That no ship or vessel of twenty tons or upwards, employed as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the allowance granted by this act, unless the skipper or master thereof shall, before he proceeds on any fishing voyage, make an agreement in writing or in print, with every fisherman employed therein, excepting only an apprentice or servant of himself or owner; and in addition to such terms of shipment as may be agreed on, shall in such agreement express whether the same is to continue for one voyage or for the fishing season, and shall also express that the fish or the proceeds of such fishing voyage or voyages which may appertain to the fishermen, shall be divided among them in proportion to the quantities or number of said fish they may respectively have caught; which agreement shall be endorsed or countersigned by the owner of such fishing vessel, or his agent: And if any fisherman having engaged himself for a voyage or for the fishing season, in any fishing vessel, and signed an agreement therefor as aforesaid, shall thereafter and while such agreement remains in force and to be performed, desert or absent himself from such vessel, without leave of the master or skipper thereof, or of the owner or his agent, such deserter shall be liable to the same penalties as deserting seamen or mariners are subject to in the merchant's service, and may in the like manner, and upon the like complaint and proof, be apprehended and detained; and all costs of process and commitment, if paid by the master or owner, shall be deducted out of the share of the fish, or proceeds of any fishing voyage to which such deserter had or shall become entitled. And any fisherman, having engaged himself as aforesaid, who shall during such fishing voyage, refuse or neglect his proper duty on board the fishing vessel, being thereto ordered or required by the master or skipper thereof, or shall otherwise resist his just commands, to the hindrance or detriment of such voyage, besides being answerable for such damages arising thereby, shall forfeit to the use of the owner of such vessel, his share of the allowance, which shall be paid upon such voyage as is herein granted.

And be it further enacted, That where an agreement or contract shall be so made and signed, for a fishing voyage or for the fishing season, and any fish which may have been caught on board such vessel during the same, shall be delivered to the owner or to his agent, for cure, and shall be sold by said owner or agent, such vessel shall for the term of six months after such sale, be liable and answerable for the skipper's and every other fisherman's share of such fish, and may be proceeded against in the same form, and to the same effect, as any other vessel is by law liable, and may be proceeded against for the wages of seamen or mariners in the merchant's service. And upon such process for the value of a share or shares of the proceeds of fish delivered and sold as aforesaid, it shall be incumbent on the owner or his agent, to produce a just account of the sales and division of such fish according to such agreement or contract, otherwise the said vessel shall be answerable upon such process for what may be the highest value of the share or shares demanded. But in all cases, the owner of such vessel or his agent appearing to answer to such process, may offer thereupon his account of general supplies made for such fishing voyage, and of other supplies therefor made, to either of the demandants, and shall be allowed to produce evidence thereof in answer to the demands respectively, and judgment shall be rendered upon such process, for the respective balances, which upon such an enquiry shall appear: Provided always, That when process shall be issued against any vessel liable as aforesaid, if the owner thereof or his agent will give bond to each fisherman in whose favor such process shall be instituted, with sufficient security, to the satisfaction of two justices of the peace, one of whom shall be named by such owner or agent, and the other by the fisherman or fishermen pursuing such process; or if either party shall refuse, then the justice first appointed shall name his associate, with condition to answer and pay whatever sum shall be recovered by him or them on such process, there shall be an immediate discharge of such vessel: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any fisherman from having his action at common law, for his share or shares of fish, or the proceeds thereof as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That the drawback heretofore allowed on the exportation of foreign dried and pickled fish, and other foreign salted provisions, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted, That the monies which shall remain in consequence of the abolition of the allowance on the exportation of the dried fish of the United States, and of the drawback on foreign dried and pickled fish, and other foreign salted provisions, be and the same are hereby appropriated to the payment of the allowances granted by this act, and in case the monies so appropriated shall be inadequate, the deficiency shall be supplied out of any monies which from time to time shall be in the treasury of the United States, and not otherwise appropriated.

And be it further enacted, That any person who shall declare falsely in any oath or affirmation required by this act, being duly convicted thereof in any court of the United States, having jurisdiction of such offence, shall suffer the same penalties as are provided for false swearing or affirming, by the act before mentioned, and to be in like manner sued for, recovered and appropriated.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for the term of seven years, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, FEBRUARY SIXTEENTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

[*In No. 82 of this Gazette, were published some sketches of the Debate on the petition of Mrs. Catharine Greene—At the close of those sketches it was observed, that Gen. Sumpter made sundry remarks on extracts of letters wrote by Gen. Greene during the late war, which extracts are inserted in Gordon's History of the American Revolution.—It having been observed that the short statement then given, does not contain the particular ideas which were meant to be impressed in bringing forward those extracts—the following which is a more full account of what was delivered, is inserted.*]

GEN. SUMPTER observed, that in bringing forward those letters he had no desire to criminate or calumniate the character of any person, neither was he disposed on the present occasion even to recriminate, altho highly justifiable; his chief object being that of explaining and declaring the real state of facts, and the letters being intimately connected with the subject, obliged him to lay them before the committee, who would judge of their weight and importance.

The letters from which he read extracts are of the dates of 28th April, 1781—1st and 4th of May of the same year, addressed from General Greene to Le Chevalier de la Luzerne. Le Marquis de la Fayette, and Governor Reed of Pennsylvania.

On the 28th of April, General Greene writes thus to the Chevalier de la Luzerne—

"This distressed country, I am sure, cannot struggle much longer, without more effectual support: they may struggle a little while longer, but they must fall; and I fear their fall may lay a train to sap the independence of the rest of America. I have, agreeably to your Excellency's advice, impressed the states all in my power with a sense of their danger, but they have not the means to make the necessary exertions. We fight, get beaten, rise and fight again: and the whole country is one continued scene of blood and slaughter."

On the 1st of May he wrote to the Marquis de la Fayette—

"You may depend upon it, that nothing can equal the sufferings of our little army, but their merit. Let not the love of fame get the better of your prudence, and plunge you into a misfortune in too eager a pursuit after glory. This is the voice of a friend, and not the caution of a General."

On the 4th of the same month he wrote to Governor Reed of Pennsylvania—

"Those whose true interest it was to have informed Congress and the people to the northward with the real state of things, have joined in the deception, and magnified the strength and resources of this country infinitely above their ability.—Many of those who adhere to our party, are so fond of pleasure that they cannot think of making the necessary sacrifices to support the revolution. There are many good and virtuous people to the southward; but they cannot animate the inhabitants in general, as you can to the northward. When ruin appears to approach any state, they are alarmed and begin to think of exerting themselves; but its approach no sooner receives a check, than they sink back into a careless inaction. Virginia has exerted herself in giving a temporary support to the army; but her pleasure and her policy prevent her giving us such permanent aid as her strength and resources are capable of affording.—Maryland has done nothing, nor can I hear of any exertions there equal to the emergencies of the war. Delaware has not answered my letters. These states have few men here, and those they have are daily discharged. North-Carolina has got next to no regulars in the field, and few militia, and these the worst in the world; for they have neither pride nor principle to bind them to any party, or to a discharge of their duty. Generals Marion and Sumpter have a few people who adhere to them, perhaps more from a desire and opportunity of plundering, than from any inclination to promote the independence of the United States. I have been playing the most hazardous game to keep up appearances in this quarter, until more effectual support could be afforded. But our number is reduced to a mere shadow. The war to the northward is nothing: it is a plain business. Here the war rages like a fire; and the enterprize and activity of the enemy almost exceed belief. I have run every risk and hazard, and find the difficulties thicken upon me daily; and you know I am not of a desponding spirit or temper. If our good friends the French cannot lend a helping hand to save these sinking states, they must and will fall. Here we are contending with more than five times our number, and among a people much more in the enemy's interest than our's."

After having finished reading, General Sumpter proceeded.

Mr. Chairman, what could have induced General Greene to have made such communications as these at the time, is to me altogether incomprehensible, unless the misfortune of his defeat at Cambden, previous thereto, had alarmed him and affected his opinions in too great a degree. However this may be, I conceive it was altogether unjustifiable and foreign from the real state of things, to advance the sentiments expressed in those letters, because they must have tended to mislead the public mind and give an improper direction to the measures of government. Here, Mr. Chairman, I would observe, that the prospect of our country was at that moment bright, insomuch as to warrant a well founded hope of a speedy possession of it; this is a circumstance within the knowledge of several officers of distinction.

In one of the letters of the 4th of May, to Governor Reed, there is a complaint, "that those whose true interest it was to have informed Congress and the people to the northward of the real state of things, have joined in the deception, and magnified the strength and resources of the country infinitely above their ability." As a proof that this assertion was unfounded I will observe, that previous to his return to South-Ca-

rolina, and prior to the date of his letters, he was furniſhed with the moſt indubitable and perfect information, relative to the ſtrength of the enemy, and the ſupport he might depend upon in men and reſources ; and this information was founded on experiment and actual obſervation, made on the ſpot by myſelf and hundreds of others paſſing through the whole country, viſiting almoſt every poſt, and immediately under my command, and communicated by letters as well as perſonal information from officers of conſideration and diſtinction, ſent for that purpoſe, who are at this day living and well acquainted with the facts ; ready to vouch, that the ſupport given, far exceeded any thing that was promiſed to General Greene, provided that he would return to South-Carolina.

In the ſame letter it is alſo aſſerted, that there were but very few militia in the field, thoſe not to be depended upon, having it in view rather to plunder and accumulate the miſeries and diſtreſſes of the country, than to give any ſupport to the independence of the United States : and again, that we were contending with more than five times our number, and amongſt a people much more in the enemy's intereſt than our's, & that the ſtate muſt and will inevitably fall without the immediate aſſiſtance of foreign aid—that he has it only in his power to keep up appearances, without the proſpect or hope of ſucceſs. In oppoſition to this account of the ſtate of affairs, Gen. Sumpter ſaid, that ſo far from the numbers of the enemy being five times greater, or that the people of the country were more in their intereſt than ours, or that they were ſo infamouſly diſpoſed ; he would take upon him to declare that the reverſe was the fact ; and that the account above ſtated was not founded in truth. It is a notorious fact, that the greateſt collected force of the Britiſh at Cambden, was not more than a thouſand effective men, or twelve hundred going to the extent ; and ſuch was the ſituation of that poſt that no aid or aſſiſtance from any direction could be given, all their other poſts, in the interior part of the ſtate, being at that time inveſted. Againſt this force we had then collected in the vicinity of Cambden more than 3500 effective men, well appointed and moſt happily diſpoſed for attacking or cutting off Lord Rawdon's retreat to Charleſton, which could have been, and ought to have been effected. This, Mr. Chairman, muſt prove that the number of militia was very reſpectable, and conſtituted by far the greateſt and moſt efficient force for that particular ſervice. Shall ſuch abuſe then be ſuffered to remain a ſtigma on the characters of ſo great a number of reſpectable and patriotic citizens ? Who put themſelves under the command of Marion and Sumpter, and who, under every diſadvantage, in a country over run by a powerful foe, unſupported, unprotected by their own government, unknown or unattended to by the general government, thus ſubject to every inconvenience or diſcouragement, and only ſupported by their own zeal and patriotiſm, and by a ſenſe of love and duty to their country.

I ſay, Sir, that under all theſe unfavorable circumſtances, the citizens of that country did aſſemble, and equip themſelves, either at their own expence, or by the importance of their ſervices, and continued their unremitting exertions, for more than ten months preceding the date of the letters : they were ſeparated from their families and connections, doomed and obliged to ſubſiſt on what could be obtained within the enemy's lines. How then can the accounts given in the letters, juſt quoted, be reconciled with theſe facts ? Are ſuch men to be traduced and calumniated in a ſtile that would diſhonor ruffians ? *The very communications of Congreſs, offering thanks to the Militia, were ſuppreſſed*, when even *thoſe acknowledgements* would have been grateful and animating to them. The extraordinary exertions made by the North-Carolina militia, of which Gen. Sumpter ſaid he was a witneſs, entitled them to the approbation and thanks of their country, and not to ſuch invectives and aſperſions as are laviſhed in thoſe letters.

Are theſe to be the rewards of merit and heroiſm, for riſks and loſſes, for ſervices and ſacrifices of property and life, for expoſing themſelves to every danger, and withholding nothing that could promote the public intereſt ? Is this candor, Mr. Chairman, to traduce ſuch characters ? or is it not calumny, involving every epithet of the blackeſt opprobrium ?

Having thus far ſtated the circumſtances, and compared them with the miſtatements communicated by Gen. Greene in the letters alluded to, Gen. Sumpter concluded by ſaying, that if the committee ſhould be of opinion, that the proofs he had now brought forward were facts to be relied on, they muſt operate as evidence to invalidate other communications from the ſame ſource and authority, and verify his firſt aſſertion, that thoſe letters do not contain a true ſtatement of the ſituation of public affairs at the time they were written.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1792.
In committee of the whole, on the Fiſhery Bill.
[CONTINUED.]

MR. GERRY having moved to ſtrike out the words "bounty allowed" in order to inſert "allowance made" by way of accommodation,

Mr. Murray obſerved, that the queſtion was, whether a bounty ſhould be given for the encouragement of the fiſhery : the amendment propoſed by the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Gerry) did not alter the principle—it was ſtill "*the old cockek hat*" on the one hand, and on the other, "*the cocked old hat :*" the gentleman from Pennſylvania (Mr. Fitzſimons) had aſſerted, that Congreſs have a right to alter the drawbacks, and allow them in any other mode, by which the citizens may receive back their own money : but this is not a caſe of that nature ; for the bill ſays, "in caſe the monies appropriated *(for the payment of the duties)* ſhall be inadequate, the deficiency ſhall be ſupplied from the treaſury ;" here the treaſury is pledged for the payment of the bounties ; and the queſtion is, not on the principle of changing the drawback, but the giving encouragement to a particular branch, at the expenſe of the community at large.

Mr. Barnwell obſerved (among other things) that thoſe who are beſt acquainted with the fiſheries, look on the propoſed mode of encouragement as the beſt ; and that they ought to be allowed to uſe the gifts of the public in the moſt advantageous manner :—that, if he were himſelf concerned in the cultivation of any particular commodity, for the encouragement of which a ſum were granted, he would be much ſurpriſed to meet a refuſal, in caſe he ſhould come forward, and propoſe ſome more effectual mode of applying that grant :—that even if the bounties ſhould happen to exceed the drawbacks, by 8 or 10 thouſond dollars, the number of ſeamen to be maintained would be well worth that ſum ;—that whenever the two houſes of Congreſs and the Preſident of the United States are of opinion, that the general welfare will be promoted by raiſing any ſum of money, they have an undoubted right to raiſe it, provided that the taxes be uniform ;—that although it may not at preſent be an object of great conſequence to America to become a maritime power, yet it is of ſome importance to have conſtantly at hand a nurſery of ſeamen, to furniſh our merchants with the means of tranſporting their commodities acroſs the ſea ; that whatever allowance or bounty is granted upon any particular commodity, muſt ever be paid by the whole, for the advantage of a part, whether it be upon cotton to the ſouthward, upon fiſh to the eaſtward, or upon other commodities in the middle States ;—that, if the people cannot have ſo much confidence in their repreſentatives, as to truſt them with the power of granting bounties, the government muſt be a very paltry one indeed. The object of the bill, he ſaid, was only to allow to the fiſhermen, in the manner that would be moſt beneficial to them, the ſame ſum, that would otherwiſe be allowed : —if however, from time and experience, it ſhould appear that this bounty proved an impoſition on government, he would not heſitate to revoke it.

Mr. Gerry. The State of Maſſachuſetts aſks nothing more, than equal juſtice. We do not come forward, to requeſt favors from the United States : we only wiſh, that the ſame ſyſtem, which is applied to other parts of the union, may be applied to us. But in examining this queſtion, we wiſh that gentlemen would not make diſtinctions, which will not admit of a difference.

The propoſed allowance has been called a bounty on occupation, and is ſaid to be very different from that encouragement, which is the incidental reſult of a general commercial ſyſtem : —but in reality it is no bounty :—a bounty is a grant, made without any conſideration whatever, as an equivalent ; and I have no idea of a bounty, which admits of receiving from the perſon, on whom it is conferred, the amount of what is granted. We have impoſed a duty on ſalt, and thereby draw a certain ſum of money from the fiſhermen :—the draw back is, in all inſtances, the amount of the money received :—this is all we aſk ; and we aſk it for a ſet of men, who are as well entitled to the regard of government, as any other claſs of citizens.

It has been ſuppoſed, that the allowance, made to the fiſhermen, will amount to a greater ſum, than the drawback on the exportation of the fiſh : but I think it has been clearly ſhewn, that this will not be the caſe :—on the contrary, it is preſumable, that the drawback on the fiſh would on the whole exceed the ſum, which is propoſed to be allowed to the fiſhermen ; ſometimes it might be more, ſometimes leſs.

The calculation is made on general principles ; and it is impoſſible to calculate to a ſingle cent : the quantity of ſalt, to be expended on the fiſh, cannot be minutely aſcertained : but this was not heretofore conſidered as a ſufficient reaſon, why Congreſs ſhould refuſe to allow the drawback ; they allowed it, though in a different ſhape.—It is now propoſed to make a further commutation : gentlemen call this a bounty on occupation :—but is there any propoſition made for paying to the fiſhermen, or other perſons concerned in the fiſhery, any ſums, which we have not previouſly received from them ?—if this were the caſe, it would indeed be a bounty :—but if we beforehand receive from them, as much as the allowance amounts to, there is no bounty granted at all.

If however it really was a bounty on occupation, it would after all be only an indulgence ſimilar to what has been granted to the landed and agricultural intereſt :—we have laid on hemp a duty of 54 cents per hundred weight ; and on beer, ale, and porter, five cents per gallon :—now I aſk gentlemen, whether the profeſſed deſign of thoſe duties was to raiſe a revenue, or to prevent the importation of thoſe articles ? they were laid for no other purpoſe, than to prevent foreigners from importing them, and thereby to encourage our own manufactures ; and was not that encouragement a bounty to the perſons concerned in producing ſuch articles in this country ? If the duties had not been laid, the importer could ſell much cheaper, than he now can ; and the landed intereſt would be under a neceſſity of ſelling cheaper in proportion. If thoſe prohibitory duties operate as a bounty in favor of raiſing hemp, and of brewing beer, ale and porter, I aſk, whether, if a bounty were propoſed on every quintal of fiſh, it might not, with the ſame propriety, be granted ? If we have not a right to grant a bounty in the one caſe, we have as little right to grant it in the other.

A calculation has been offered, to ſhew that the propoſed allowance will exceed the amount of the preſent drawbacks, by 10,000 dollars a year : but that calculation has been proved to be erroneous : ſuppoſe however that this was the fact, what compariſon is there between ſuch a tax on the citizens of the United States, and the tax borne by the citizens of Maſſachuſetts, for the defence of the weſtern frontier ? A commercial war is waged againſt the American fiſheries, by foreign nations, who lay heavy duties on the American fiſh, and apply the produce of thoſe duties in bounties to their own fiſhermen : and their fiſheries being leſs extenſive than ours, the duty, thus impoſed on our fiſh, and beſtowed in bounties to their veſſels, operate in a two-fold proportion to the diſcouragement of our fiſhermen, and the encouragement of theirs.

I wiſh to know on what principle gentlemen can expect, that the citizens of Maſſachuſetts ſhould contribute 200,000 Dollars, or perhaps a greater ſum, for the protection of the weſtern frontier againſt the Indians, when no contribution is made to ſupport the commerce of Maſſachuſetts, which, without this ſupport, will be as effectually ruined, as if their veſſels were captured by an enemy. The principle is carried farther with reſpect to the protection of the frontier : we have voted large ſums as preſents to the ſavages, to keep them friends to the frontier ſettlers : there is however no clauſe in the conſtitution, that will authoriſe a meaſure of this kind : it is true, indeed, we have a power to regulate trade and commerce with the Indian tribes ; but does that give us a power to render the United States tributary to the ſavages ? and if we make them ſuch grants every year, do we not in fact become tributary to them ?

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles) ſays, that although this plan of encouraging the fiſheries, may be wiſe policy in Britain, as being on all ſides ſurrounded by the ſea, yet the United States will not equally find their account in purſuing the ſame plan. The ſtate of Virginia is, in point of expoſure from the ſea, very differently circumſtanced from the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts : *we* have a vaſt extent of country, 450 miles of ſea coaſt, expoſed : the citizens of all the towns along the coaſt are obliged to purſue marine occupations ; and I hope the gentlemen does not wiſh that the country ſhould be depopulated, and the inhabitants driven off to ſettle the weſtern territory.

The ſtate of Virginia is very happily circumſtanced with reſpect to a marine war : ſhould ſuch an event take place, that ſtate is pretty ſecure from depredations : but when we conſider how much the inhabitants of Maſſachuſetts are expoſed in a caſe of that kind, we ought to look forward, and make ſome proviſion for their defence :—they have as good a right to expect, that

government will make ſome arrangements for their protection, as that they ſhall be obliged to contribute for the defence of the weſtern frontier.

But their commerce, it ſeems, muſt not be ſupported!—taxes however muſt be laid: and thoſe taxes applied to encourage the farmer, and to bribe the Indians into peace!—Is this fair?—is this purſuing a liberal ſyſtem of politics?—will this reconcile the minds of our people to the general government?—If ſo reaſonable a propoſition be neglected by the Houſe, it will convince the citizens of that ſtate, that it is the object of government to deſtroy their commerce, and to make them entirely dependant on the agricultural intereſt.

Here Mr. Gerry read a ſtatement, to ſhew the diminution of the revenue in conſequence of the failure of the fiſheries;—and added,

To ſupport the fiſhery, is to ſupport the revenue: by that ſtaple, the citizens of Maſſachuſetts are enabled to pay the revenue that is expected from them; and, by an attempt to ſave 10,000 dollars, government will probably ſacrifice an hundred thouſand; and beſides, loſe the confidence of the citizens of that ſtate.

The only queſtion now is whether this be a direct bounty, or ſimply a commutation of the allowance already granted by Congreſs?—If the latter be the caſe, I can ſee no reaſon, why we ſhould refuſe our aſſent to a propoſition, which is only calculated to do juſtice to the people concerned, and to give encouragement to a very important branch in the United States; eſpecially as the propoſition will even have a tendency to encreaſe the revenue.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

Ayes and Noes on paſſing the Repreſentation Bill:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Baldwin, Barnwell, Benſon, Clark, Findley, Fitzſimons, Griffin, Grove, Hartley, Jacobs, Key, Kittera, Lawrance, Macon, Madiſon, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, Seney, W. Smith, Sterrett, Sumpter, Sylveſter, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, Vining, Wayne, White, Williamſon, Wyllis—34.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Ames, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Dayton, Gilman, Goodhue, Hillhouſe, Kitchell, Learned, Livermore, Niles, Sedgwick, I. Smith, Sturges, Thatcher, Wadſworth—16.

Ayes and Noes on the motion to recede from the amendment of the Houſe, to the bill relative to the election of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, &c. which was to ſubſtitute in the 9th ſection, "The Secretary of State for the time being," in lieu of "the Preſident of the Senate pro tempore, and in caſe there ſhall be no Preſident of the Senate, then the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives for the time being," as the officer to fill the vacancy.

AYES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benſon, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clark, Dayton, Findley, Fitzſimons, Gerry, Goodhue, Hartley, Hillhouſe, Huger, Jacobs, Key, Kitchell, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, Livermore, Murray, Niles, Schoonmaker, Sedgwick, I. Smith, W. Smith, Sylveſter, Tucker, Wadſworth—31.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Baldwin, Brown, Gilman, Griffin, Grove, Macon, Madiſon, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Seney, J. Smith, Sterrett, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Treadwell, Venable, Vining, Wayne, White, Williamſon, Wyllis—24.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

The Speaker and the members of the Houſe, preceded by the Serjeant at Arms, went in proceſſion to wait on the Preſident of the United States, to compliment him on the anniverſary of his Birth-Day.

On their return to the Houſe, an engroſſed bill, providing for the ſettlement of the claims of perſons under particular circumſtances, barred by the limitations heretofore eſtabliſhed—was read a third time, and paſſed.

Mr. Gerry laid on the table a reſolution for the appointment of a committee, to bring in a bill for reducing the rates of poſtage on newſpapers.

The committee to whom were referred, on the 8th inſt. a meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, and a letter from the Secretary of State, relative to certain expenſes incurred for the liberation and relief of American ſailors, impreſſed to ſerve in the Britiſh navy, made a report.

Mr. Lawrance preſented a petition from ſundry merchants of the city of New-York, praying to be indulged in a longer term for the payment of the duties on teas by them imported from China—Referred to a ſpecial committee, to examine and report.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Livermore's motion, relative to the indemnification of the eſtate of the late Major General Greene, under certain proviſions.

After a ſhort debate, and the reading of a number of papers relative to the buſineſs, the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

A report on the petitions of the tanners, reſpecting the exportation of bark, was read—which ſtates that the ſubject is of high national importance, but for want of proper documents, Congreſs cannot, at preſent, make adequate proviſion in the caſe—The committee therefore propoſe, that the buſineſs be referred to the next ſeſſion, and that in the mean time the duties on imported manufactures of leather be enhanced; laid on the table.

Mr. Macon called up a reſolution which he laid on the table ſome days ſince—in ſubſtance as follows, viz.

Reſolved, That the Comptroller of the Treaſury lay before the Houſe a ſtatement of the balances, if any, due to the United States from individuals, previous to the 4th of March, 1789—alſo a ſtatement of the ſums of public monies entruſted to various perſons previous to the above period, and which have not been accounted for.

It was moved to ſtrike out "Comptroller," and inſert *Secretary* before the word Treaſury—which was done.

The reſolution was then diſcuſſed in a debate of ſome length—a motion to refer it to a ſelect committee was carried in the affirmative; ayes 31, noes 27.—The committee appointed conſiſts of Meſſrs. Boudinot, Dayton, Gerry, B. Bourne, and J. Smith.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, with the bill making further and more effectual proviſion for the defence of the frontiers—paſſed the Senate with amendments.

In committee of the whole on the reſolution reſpecting the indemnifying the eſtate of the late Major Gen. Greene, under certain proviſions, &c.

Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

Mr. Livermore and Mr. Gerry entered into a full diſcuſſion of the merits of the ſubject—they were in favor of adopting the reſolution.

The committee roſe without coming to a deciſion, and the Houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

After reading ſeveral petitions, the Houſe proceeded to the conſideration of the amendments propoſed by the Senate, to the bill making further and more effectual proviſion for the defence of the frontiers---on which the galleries were ſhut.

Philadelphia, February 25.

Wedneſday the 22d inſt. being the anniverſary of the Birth-Day of the PRESIDENT of the *United States*, the ſame was obſerved in this city with thoſe demonſtrations of joy uſual on the return of this auſpicious occaſion.

On Tueſday and Wedneſday evenings, the 21ſt and 22d inſtants, the two Dancing Aſſemblies gave each, ſucceſſively, a Ball, in honor of this anniverſary—at both of which were preſent, the Preſident of the United States, his Lady and Family—the Vice-Preſident of the United States—the Heads of Departments—the Foreign Miniſters—the Speaker, and moſt of the Members of the two Houſes of Congreſs—the Governor of the State—the Governor of the Weſtern Territory—and many other reſpectable Officers of the United States and of this Commonwealth—and to crown all, there was as brilliant a diſplay of Beauty as was ever exhibited in this city.

Elegant entertainments ſucceeded, when a variety of ſentimental and patriotic Toaſts were given.

The Military arrangements on the 22d inſtant, and the exhibitions of the day, did honor to the Commander, and the reſpective Corps aſſembled on the occaſion.

Recent accounts from Port-au-Prince, by Capt. Webb, arrived at Salem, ſay, "There appears to be no longer any ſubordination—The Provincial Aſſembly and the Municipality would, no doubt, compromiſe matters, if their proceedings could be free and unawed. The Mulattoes, as a body, alledge their innocence with reſpect to the deſtruction of the town—*their* wives—*their* children—*their* property, ſuffered in the conflagration; but the mob declare them guilty. The Mulattoes wiſh to return—and, to ſecure themſelves, as well as the Whites, againſt the outrages of lawleſs people—to be put in poſſeſſion of the forts, &c.—but the mob ſay they have formed a plot to maſſacre all the Whites. The troops act without much regard to the civil authority, and the officers cannot controul them. The *nominal* commander of the ſhip in the harbour is obliged to ſubmit to the will of his under officers and crew. If the populace cry out againſt any one, as an enemy, the civil arm cannot protect him. On the 25th of December, three reſpectable men were taken up on ſuſpicion of having ſupplied the Mulattoes: the Municipality, finding no proof againſt them, committed them to jail, in order thereby to ſecure them from the violence of the mob; but they were taken from the guards (who *pretended* they were forced to give them up) and hanged: two days after, four others ſhared the ſame fate. Among the ſufferers, were an Attorney at Law, a Counſellor and his Clerk, and the Doctor of the King's hoſpital. Theſe executions the civil and military officers beheld with tears in their eyes, but were unable to prevent them.

The Senate of this Commonwealth have paſſed a reſolution inſtructing their Senators in Congreſs to exert their influence that the Debates of the Senate of the United States ſhould be public.

Propoſals for inſtituting a Bank in Salem (Maſſachuſetts) New-Haven and New-London (Connecticut) and Albany (N.Y.) are on the carpet.

The perſons who were in confinement at Claverack, charged with the murder of the late ſheriff Hogeboom, or of having been aiding or aſſiſting therein, have all been acquitted by a jury of their country.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

The heads of departments are men who do not ſtand in need of newſpaper ſupport. Our country did not truſt till it had tried them. Yet on reading the papers a ſtranger would ſuppoſe that the very worſt men in the country had crept into the firſt offices.

The world is bad enough, but though there are a few in it who are mean enough to believe and wicked enough to circulate the vileſt ſlanders, the world rejects them unleſs accompanied with ſome kind of proof.

Men are often blamed by their friends without a cauſe—but the advice and even the reproaches of a friend carry a balſam to the wounds they give. Are the writers alluded to of that ſpirit? No, they poiſon the weapons they ſtrike with. In their eyes, the beſt acts of the government are crimes—and why? Becauſe they ſecure it againſt their hoſtile attacks. They make honeſt men its friends. It concerns honeſt men therefore, to watch for the government—ſince the attacks made upon it diſcover a ſpirit of reſentment which it is evident nothing but its ſpeedy overthrow can appeaſe.

Extract from LINDSAY's (Norfolk) *Hotel Diary, Feb* 6.

This day arrived from Savanna la Mar, Jamaica, in 16 days, the Brigantine Barbados, of Liverpool, I. Brown, Maſter---who informs us that two regiments had arrived from England---that the martial law was taken off, and all was peace and harmony.

Died, in Maryland, Major-General WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, formerly Governor of that State—a ſoldier, a ſtateſman and patriot, honored and revered in public and private life, and whoſe deceaſe is ſincerely lamented.

—At Providence, Rhode-Iſland, Mrs. REBECCA PITMAN Conſort of the Rev. Mr. John Pitman.

ERRATA.—In the production under the Philadelphia head in our laſt—line firſt, for "ſpace," read *place*—18th line from the top, for "And," read *For*.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	24/4	pr. £.	121½ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	14/3		71¼ do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	14/8		73⅓ do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	22/	110 do.
Indents	14/	70 do.

half ſhares Bank Stock—102 per cent premium.

MILITIA FINES.

THE Collectors of Militia Fines in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, and the diſtricts of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, are hereby required to collect and pay into the County Treaſury, all arrearages of fines, and to ſettle and depoſit their books and vouchers in my Office, at No. 61, Walnut-ſtreet, on or before the firſt day of April next.——Wherefore Notice is given, That immediately from the ſaid firſt day of April, all Collectors who ſhall fail in complying with this requiſition, will be proceeded againſt according to law.

THOMAS PROCTER, Lieut.
Philad. Feb. 25, 1792. of the City and Liberties.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on Thurſday the 26th ult. a bright Bay HORSE, with a Saddle and Bridle; about 14 hands and an half high, a darkiſh ſnip reaching down his face to the end of his noſe, a little white on two of his feet, with a white ſpot under his left eye, about the ſize of an Engliſh ſhilling, his hind feet turn in, round made, five years old, trots and canters well. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive Fifteen Dollars; or the above reward for the horſe and thief, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Piſcataway, about 9 miles from New-Brunſwick, New-Jerſey. BARZILLAI F. RANDOLPH.

February 22, 1792. (3t)

To be SOLD peremptorily, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wedneſday the 11th day of April next,

THE SEAT of the late Doctor *Lewis Johnſton*, deceaſed, in Perth-Amboy, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND.

This place is bounded ſoutherly for near a mile on the river Raritan, where it empties into the bay about 18 miles from Sandy-Hook, and affords two moſt agreeable ſituations for Gentlemens' Seats. There are now on it, two brick houſes, with gardens, and a good collection of fruit trees of the beſt kinds. The land is very fertile, and a great part of it very good meadow; and from its ſituation on the river, has the advantage of fiſh of different kinds, in their ſeaſons, particularly of oyſters and chicken clams, which may be picked in great plenty on the flats before the doors. It is a delightful, healthy ſituation, capable of genteel and taſty improvements; and as Perth-Amboy is one of the beſt ſea-ports in the United States, and within 18 miles of the ſea, the proſpect of its increaſing in value from that circumſtance, is by no means inconſiderable.

There will alſo be ſold, other Lots, within the bounds of the city, and about Five Hundred Acres of Land on the oppoſite ſide of the river Raritan—part of which is improved by a farm—on which there is a framed dwelling-houſe and barn, with an orchard of grafted apple trees, and will contain about one hundred and fifty acres; the remainder will be ſold in convenient lots, well wooded and timbered, and very convenient for ſupplying New-York and other markets with fire-wood, timber for ſhip building, and other uſes, the tranſportation by water being eaſy and ſafe.——The conditions will be made known at the day of ſale, and the requiſite conveyances made by

JAMES PARKER and BOWES REED, } Truſtees to the ſaid Eſtate.

Likewiſe to be SOLD, at the ſame time and place,

ELEVEN ACRES of LAND, adjoining the above, the property of the Proprietors of Eaſt New-Jerſey, whereon the proprietary houſe lately ſtood. The elegant ſituation of this ſpot is hardly to be equalled; it affords a grand proſpect of Raritan Bay, and of the Bay formed by the waters of Raritan and Hudſon's rivers, where they diſembogue into the ſea to the Eaſt—and a moſt delightful one of the ſerpentine courſe of the Raritan river, for ſeveral miles, through a rich tract of meadow to the Weſt. The great quantity of ſtone neatly dreſſed, and brick, the remains of the houſe lately burned, will be nearly ſufficient for a new building; and a large ſtone ciſtern, and well of excellent water, with a very convenient ſtable and coach-houſe, will greatly leſſen the expence of putting the place in order for the reſidence of a Gentleman.—There are few ſituations ſo eligible, particularly in the ſummer ſeaſon—when the cool ſea breezes, and the elevated ſituations, render them places of pleaſing retreat, from the confinement and ſultry air of the ſouthern ſtates and neighbouring cities.

Perth-Amboy, Feb. 15, 1792. (ep6w)

[*A copy of the following beautiful compoſition was offered for inſertion in the laſt number of this Gazette, but previous engagements prevented its publication—Such productions can never be out of ſeaſon.*]

STANZAS
ON THE *BIRTH-DAY* OF THE
PRESIDENT.

SAID TO BE WRITTEN BY MR. C———.

NO peerage we covet, no ſceptres deſire,
Nor gew-gaws that garniſh a throne;
Yet Liberty loves, on her own native lyre,
To celebrate ſons of her own.

And always with rapture, his virtue ſhe ſings,
And exults on the morn of his birth—
Who ſhakes every throne of deſpotical kings,
And gives a new leſſon to earth.

O widely diffuſe it, ye winds, as ye blow,
O waft it, ye waves, that they fan,
For the choiceſt of gifts that the gods can beſtow,
Is the bleſſing of Freedom to Man.

O WASHINGTON, hail! whom the breath of pure fame
With praiſes more ſweet ſhall perfume,
Than ever embalm'd or exalted a name
In Macedon, Athens, or Rome!

For Freedom, ſay what did that foe of the Greek
ALEXANDER, that Hero admir'd?
Let the foes, or the *friend*, whom he maſſacred, ſpeak,
Or the beautiful City he fir'd.

Ye unfetter'd freemen, examine each deed
That made him renown'd and ador'd,
Then mention what race by his valor was freed,
Or bleſs'd by his ſceptre or ſword?

Did conquering CÆSAR Rome's Senate obey?
Did the Legions diſperſe at a word?
Did *he* halt or retire from a ſummit of ſway
That *ſaving his Country* conferr'd?

Then WASHINGTON hail! whom the breath of pure fame
With praiſes more ſweet ſhall perfume,
Than ever embalm'd or exalted a name
In Macedon, Athens, or Rome!

Did Athens, did Sparta, one Hero produce,
T' extinguiſh their feuds by his mind,
Or prove to the free the pre-eminent uſe
Of *Union* to them—and Mankind?

Ah no! if wiſe Greece but one Patriot adept,
One Leader like our's had enjoy'd,
No lover of Science or Freedom had wept
For Science and Freedom deſtroy'd.

Then WASHINGTON hail! whom the breath of pure fame
With praiſes more ſweet ſhall perfume,
Than ever embalm'd or exalted a name
In Macedon, Athens, or Rome!

Joſeph Anthony, & Son,
HAVE FOR SALE,
At their Store, No. 5, on *Cheſnut-Street Wharf*,
A FEW puncheons choice old Jamaica Spirits,
Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis Rum,
Port-au-Prince, Cape-Francois and Surinam Molaſſes,
Coffee, Coton, and Pimento,
Hyſon and Souchong Tea, of the firſt quality,
Cloves, Caſſia, and Boſton Chocolate,
Spermacæti Candles and ſtrained Oil,
Salmon and picked Mackarel,
Boſton Beef and Burlington Pork,
Ruſſia and Boſton Canvas,
A few bales excellent Hops,
Myrtle Wax Candles,
St. Martin's Salt,
Madeira Wine, in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
And a few caſes old Batavia Arrack.
February 8, 1792. [ep4w]

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,
ALL the landed eſtate of GEORGE WANER, deceaſed, conſiſting of a valuable Plantation and tract of Timber Land, ſuppoſed to contain between four hundred and 450 acres, about 90 of which is plow-land and 15 of drained meadow. There is on the farm a dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a cooper's ſhop and a large barn; a well of water at the door, a good apple orchard. The houſe ſtands cloſe on a good landing belonging to the ſaid premiſes; the reſt of the land is well timbered and lies within one mile of ſaid landing, and an equal diſtance from a ſaw-mill and griſt-mill and alſo of Quinton's Bridge, bounding on the Main, Allaway's Creek, in the county of Salem, five miles from Salem Court-Houſe.

Any perſon that is diſpoſed to view or purchaſe the ſaid premiſes, may ſee the place and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers near the ſame.

MARK MILLER and ANDREW MILLER, } Executors.

Salem County, 2*d mo.* 13*th*, 1792.

N. B. There is likewiſe a lot of Meadow ground of about 25 acres, adjoining lands of Abbott Sayres, and others, the property of ſaid deceaſed, to be ſold in manner as above, by the ſaid executors. [ep4w]

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,
A VALUABLE PLANTATION, the title indiſputable, in the county of Glouceſter, ſuppoſed to contain five hundred and forty acres of Meadow Land and Cedar Swamp, ſituate on a branch of Little Egg-Harbour River, in the townſhip of Galloway. There is on ſaid premiſes a frame houſe and kitchen, a ſmall hay houſe and ſtable. About ſixty acres of the land cleared, and about one hundred and ninety of woodland, and a cedar ſwamp, chiefly well timbered, and about 300 acres of meadow (interſperſed with freſh water flowing ſtreams) ſufficient to ſupply one hundred head of cattle.—The ſituation is allowed by judges, to be capital for raiſing ſtock.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Plantation, may have poſſeſſion from the 25th of March enſuing. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at Quinton's Bridge, in the county of Salem; or a further deſcription may be had, by applying to Richard Wood, ſenior, in Greenwich; or Joſeph Sloan, Surveyor, near Hattonfield; or of James Scull, adjoining ſaid lands.—The place above mentioned, is a pleaſant healthy country, within two miles of three griſt and ſaw-mills: And three houſes appropriated to divine worſhip, are about the ſame diſtance. Terms of payment made eaſy, by

ANDREW MILLER.

Quinton's Bridge, Salem County,
2*d mo.* 13*th*, 1792. [ep4w]

American Apollo.
SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE AMERICAN APOLLO,
A new Publication, juſt commenced in Boſton,
ARE RECEIVED BY THE EDITOR HEREOF.

TO BE SOLD,
BY JOHN CAREY,
No. 26, PEAR-STREET,
A COLLECTION OF
Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,
Which may be ſeen every day, *until five o'clock*, P. M.
Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Euſebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Theſaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii and Tremellii, Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hoffmani Lexica, Voſſii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccleſ. Britannicæ, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæſar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Voſſii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Juſtinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Heſiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Iſocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Auſonius, Buchanan, Salluſt, Curtius, Florus, Juſtin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hiſt. Auguſt. Scriptores, *Engliſh and French Tranſlations* of ſome of the Claſſics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had of Meſſrs. Rice & Co. Bookſellers, Market-ſtreet, or of JOHN CAREY.
October 31. (ep tf.)

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA
TEAS,
REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.
Of the firſt quality—by retail,
No. 19,
Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets

American Lead Manufactory.
STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.
HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.
Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

PUBLIC SECURITIES,
BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

Diſmal Swamp Canal Company.
PROPOSALS for cutting a Canal from the waters of Elizabeth River in Virginia, to thoſe of Paſquotank in North-Carolina, or for conducting the work, will be received until the ninth day of April next, by Robert Andrews, of Williamſburg; Thomas Newton, jun. and Daniel Bedinger, of Norfolk, in Virginia; by John Cowper, of Gates County; and Benjamin Jones, of Camden County, in North-Carolina. The length of the Canal will be about ſixteen miles; the country through which it will paſs, is ſwampy, free from ſtones, and covered with heavy wood. The Canal is to be thirty-two feet in width, and eight feet at leaſt in depth, below the ſurface of the earth, and capable of being navigated in dry ſeaſons, by veſſels drawing three feet water.

Good ſecurity will be required of contractors; and perſons making application to be employed as managers, muſt produce certificates (from characters of reſpectability) of their qualifications for a buſineſs of this kind.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,
WILLIAM A. BAYLEY, Clerk.
Norfolk, January 21, 1792. (ep19A)

A LOTTERY,
TO raiſe the ſum of £. 750 for the purpoſe of repairing the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the city of New-Brunſwick, agreeable to an act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, paſſed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000	Dollars is	2000
1		1000		1000
2		500		1000
5		200		1000
10		100		1000
30		50		1500
90		20		1800
1675		4		6700
1814	Prizes.			16000
3520	Blanks.			

5334 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is 16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is compoſed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of ſuch evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the moſt liberal ſupport.

The drawing will commence on the ſecond Monday in April, or ſooner if the Tickets are diſpoſed of, in the city of New-Brunſwick, under the inſpection of Col. John Bayard, Preſident of ſaid city; James Parker, Eſq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Eſq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jerſey.

Tickets to be had of the following perſons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given ſecurity for the faithful performance of their duty.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON,
ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Thoſe prizes which are not demanded within ſix months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be conſidered as a generous donation to the Church.

New-Brunſwick, January 20, 1792. [ep 3m]

☞ *The* JOURNAL *of the* THIRD SESSION *of the* SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES, *may be had of the Editor hereof.*

SALES
Of the real Eſtate of JOHN KIDD, late of the Townſhip of Benſelem, in the County of Bucks, Eſquire, deceaſed, purſuant to the Directions of his laſt Will and Teſtament.

ON Tueſday the 27th of March next will be expoſed to Sale, by way of Public Vendue, on the premiſes—One exceedingly valuable and highly improved Farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, ſituate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handſome two-ſtory brick houſe, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, ſtables, hay-houſe, and other convenient outhouſes. A good orchard of the beſt kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and a ſhad and herring fiſhery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a ſufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the poſt-road.

One other very valuable Farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and ſeven acres, the greateſt part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good houſe, barn, ſtables, and other outhouſes, with a young thriving orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, and a ſhad and herring fiſhery. It has long been a well accuſtomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the beſt proſpects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other ſmall Farm, containing about ſixty-three acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, in the county aforeſaid; on which are erected two log-houſes. There is a ſmall orchard, and a great ſufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One Lot, containing four acres, ſituate on the great poſt-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-houſe, and work-ſhop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door: now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold all the remaining Stock, Houſhold-Furniture, Farming Utenſils, and Wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of ſale will be, one-third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments with intereſt.

JOHN SWIFT,
JOHN M. NESBIT,
SAMUEL BENEZET, } Executors.
(eptm27)

War Department.
JANUARY 2, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are intitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of September, 1791, and which will become due on the 5th day of March, 1792, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of } Witneſſes.

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

☞ The Printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.

ANNAPOLIS, January 1, 1792.

At a Meeting of the Viſitors and Governors of ST. JOHN'S College, in the State of Maryland, on Thurſday the 10th of November laſt,

RESOLVED,

THAT this Board, at the quarterly meeting in May next, proceed to elect a Vice-Principal of St. John's College.

"That it be the duty of the Principal and Vice-Principal, to teach ſome of the higher Authors in Latin and Greek, certain parts of the Mathematics, Logic, and Moral and Natural Philoſophy; and that the departments of the ſaid Principal and Vice-Principal ſhall hereafter be aſcertained with preciſion, on conſiderations of their mutual convenience and reſpective qualifications.

That the Vice-Principal ſhall be entitled to receive, for his ſervices, a ſalary of three hundred and fifty pounds, current money, rating dollars at 7/6 each, to be paid quarterly.

That perſons deſirous of, and qualified for the appointment of Vice-Principal, be, by public advertiſement, requeſted to make application to Mr. Charles Wallace, Mr. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Mr. Alexander Contee Hanſon, all of the city of Annapolis.

By order of the Board,
JOHN THOMAS, Preſident.

N. B. The fundamental Laws of St. John's College prohibit all preference on account of religious tenets or opinions.

As the appointment of a Vice-Principal is alone wanted, to compleat the plan of this riſing ſeminary, the Board will certainly proceed to the election at the ſtated time; provided a perſon qualified, in their judgment, for this important ſtation, can be procured. The perſonal attendance of the candidates, although not poſitively required, will be obviouſly proper.

It may be uſeful to remark, that the ſalaries of all the profeſſors and teachers have hitherto been paid with entire punctuality; and that the funds of St. John's College produce a certain annual income, ſuperior to all the appropriations, which have been, or probably will be made.

☞ The Printers of newſpapers throughout the United States, are earneſtly requeſted to inſert the above reſolve and remarks—and to repeat the publication as often as convenience will permit.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,
A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, ſhewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thouſand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congreſs, aſcertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.